

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. MBER 13, 1820.

No. 32.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of **THOMAS WHITTED**, esq. deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

John Young, Adm'r.

Hillsborough, Sept. 4th, 1820.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th instant, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Whitted, esq. deceased, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of one negro woman, crop of corn, wheat, oats, hay, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one wagon and gear, one Jersey wagon, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, one set smith's tools, wagon timber, wood work of a wagon, and other articles. Ten months credit will be given the purchaser by giving bond with approved security.

John Young, Adm'r.

Orange county, Sept. 4.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber, in compliance with the wishes of the gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, has recommenced business, and will strictly attend to the duties of his profession. He returns his most sincere thanks to his former customers, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. One of two first rate journeymen can find constant employment and prompt payment. An apprentice who can come well recommended will be taught the above profession by

James Andrews.

Sept. 6.

FOR SALE.

A handsome mahogany Secretary

Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6.

STRAYED away, on Monday the 27th of August last, out of my jacket pocket, a pair of spectacles, the left eye cracked across and a little piece out of the upper side. Had on when they went away a steel case. I expect they went away between H. Neal's mill and M. Murphy's tavern. Any person finding them and letting me know, shall receive from me a good name.

Samuel Woods.

Sept. 6.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. WHITTED having been duly appointed and commissioned, Brigade Major of the 6th brigade of N. Carolina militia, and Thos. W. Holden, Quarter Master, and Thos. J. Fadden, aid-de-camp to the brigadier general, with the rank of major; they are to be respected and observed accordingly.

John Bird,

Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade, North Carolina Militia.

August 30, 1820.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24.

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

Committed to the Jail of Guilford County.

TWO NEGROES, one man and one woman. The man says his name is **EDWARD BEDFORD**, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Samons, of Cashaw district, S. Carolina. Said negro is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and about thirty-six years of age; has a black cloth coat and pantaloons of the same, two shirts, two pair cotton pantaloons and a fur hat. The woman is of low stature, inclining to be fleshy; had on when committed a black cotton habit, and has one other with her of the same kind. She calls her name **BETSEY**, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Man, a negro trader; her former master was Coleman, of Halifax county. The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

James Dunning, Jailor.

August 18, 1820.

29-4w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named **SAM**, twenty four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Borland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there; or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3.

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

viz.

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthma, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibiotic Pills,
Fever and Ague Drops,
Eye Water,
Tooth Powder,
Worm-destroying Lozenges,
Tooth-ache Drops,
Corn Plaster,
Toothache Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9.

27-1f

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

HE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. D. Murphy's mills, on Haw River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality. It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficient quantity of tow or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed. The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorized to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my black-smith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, five or six

WAGGONS.

well finished off for the road, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 14.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of **JOHN TOLLAR**. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trousers, and a wool hat; he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10.

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brane of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room; where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights, and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Rural Economy.

From the American Farmer.

Method of cutting off Corn and Stacking it in the Field, described.

Dear Sir,
You inform me that the experiment made in your state of taking the corn off the field with the fodder, has not succeeded.

That the corn was subject to rot, if the weather was warm or wet; also, that it increased the labor.

Our method is as follows:—We are prepared with cutting knives made out of worn out or broken grass scythes—one cut in the middle, will make two corn cutters; the back of the but-end drawn into a spike, and a piece of wood put on something like a sickle handle. We begin on the side of our field that seems to be the driest. A boy goes on between the 8th and 9th rows, and counts to the 8th hill, then ties or locks together the four centre hills above the ears, which four hills are not to be cut, but left for a support to begin the stack—he then counts on 16 hills further, and ties the four hills in the same manner, and so on to the end of the rows, and field.

The two first cutters take one the seventh and eighth, the other the ninth and tenth rows, the two next cutters take the fifth and sixth, and the eleventh and twelfth—they walk between these rows and take the corn hill under their left arm, and cut it near the ground, and cast it forward, so as to put five or six hills together; the carriers take it and set it round the four hills tied and left standing; setting it up straight and well, putting as near as they can an equal proportion all around. If we are doubtful our corn is too green, or the weather too warm or wet, after the first eight rows are cut and set up, we begin the next row of stacks, and go on leaving eight and cutting eight rows throughout our crop—in a few days the half stack will be cured; we then begin with the first, and cut and put to them the last eight rows; when the stacks have had three or four days to cure, we tie them about two thirds of their height from the ground to prevent the fall winds from disturbing them. In this way, eight hands will secure ten acres per day, and the fodder will be good. We find it better than hay, so much of the saccharine substance being retained in the stalks, that large cattle eat it too near the ground. I believe that ten acres saved in this way will be nearly equal to twenty any other way that we have saved it. The part of our crop that we want for immediate use, to fatten pork, &c. husk on the stalk, and cut and stack the fodder, in the same way, only we finish the stacks as we go. Care should be taken to cut near the ground, or the stubs will be in the way of cutting the grain with the cradle, as there will be some the harrow will not pull up.

The above method we have practised for at least twenty years, and could not keep the stock we do now any other way. There will be found a great difference in corn. The hard, whitish, or yellow flint, will do to cut up when the fodder is much greener, and better than the large deep grained corn. It is also advantageous to cut young or green corn, that will not ripen before frost—as much more will become good by being cut up and stacked, than will be so if it is frost bit, and the fodder will be very fine—it appears to receive sustenance from the stalk long after it is cut up.

I am sir, with respect, your's, &c.

ABEL SEMOUR.

Moorefield, Hardy county, Va.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Though the following may not be very flattering to the patriotism or judgment of congress, and many of our fellow citizens not honored with a seat on the floor of the capitol—still the truth should be told, that improvidence and folly may be rebuked and checked.

It is assuredly a fact, that when the Messrs. Duponts, of Brandywine, were manufacturing their very superior cloths during the late war, they found for some time great difficulty in disposing of them, though they always kept their prices below those which were asked for British goods of like qualities. The stock on hand accumulated to such an amount, though the most assiduous efforts to make sales were not wanting, that it almost seemed problematical whether they might not find it expedient to shut up their factory, and throw a large population out of employment. Their chief market was at Philadelphia; and here the best judges, with nearly all the great dandy-tailors, had pronounced their goods inferior, and not fit for gentlemen to wear—they could not, in conscience, consent to cut them for their regular customers! To relieve them-

selves of this difficulty, and secretly punish the prejudice which they could not openly overcome, the proprietors of the establishment purchased the aid of an English agent, who, for the per cent. allowed, gladly undertook the business. Twenty or thirty bales were carefully put up at the factory, in strict imitation of British cloths, with the leads, covers, marks, &c. &c. and sent on to the agent; who soon made it known that he had received, no matter how, whether smuggled or not, a handsome assortment of cloths. No one suspected that he dealt in American goods—and his store was soon thronged by tailors and others, to purchase them. They were quickly sold, at a dollar or two in the yard more than the factory prices—at an advance sufficient to pay the per centage, and leave a considerable excess profit to the manufacturers! Then came out the puffing advertisements in the newspapers of the tailors and others, having received supplies of fresh goods; and their shelves were soon relieved of these very superior English cloths, which they "could recommend to their customers!"

The best of the joke was, that the enterprising Duponts, by such operations, were enabled to carry on and extend their establishment—but the most ridiculous part of the whole was as follows: The primary object of the manufacturers was to dispose of their goods, but to build up a character for them, was hardly less interesting. To aid in this, they always kept out of the imitation bales the finest and best pieces that they made, to sell as American goods, at a lower rate than those so managed to be supposed English. When the head tailors had obtained a stock, as mentioned above, they sent round to their reserved pieces, asking a comparison, and soliciting purchases at reduced prices.—Being well acquainted with the gentlemen, I think that I can now see one of them, without a smile on his countenance, comparing one piece of his own cloth with another, gravely contending in favor of what he had to sell and which he knew was the best, and calmly listening to the numerous objections urged against his opinions, about the fineness, texture, durability of colour, and the like, all said to be superior in those goods which had passed through the hands of the English agent! How long this honourable deception, to make folly an instrument of good, was practised, we do not know. We have been told, however, that it never was detected; but, in a short time, such a character was established for the Messrs. Duponts' cloths, that no necessity existed for resorting to it. They could dispose of all that they could make—the people knowing that they were American goods, and purchasing them because they were better and cheaper than the imported.

Last winter we indignantly noticed the receipt of a letter from the clerk of the house of representatives of the U. States, written on paper stamped and marked with the royal crown of England; and were told, in explanation, that the clerk had only a few loose sheets of such paper in his office, one of which happened to be directed to us. We have not had any reason yet to doubt the latter statement, but soon after it was published, a friend in the senate sent us a sheet of the paper usually laid on the desks of its members, dignified with the same emblem of royalty, at which we were again mortified. The paper was of a very fine quality; better, perhaps, than four fifths of the members of congress ever used, perhaps ever saw, before their arrival at Washington—nice enough for the lightest dandy to write a note to his goddess upon. We deposited the sheet among our queer things, intending to bring it forth when occasion suited, and to deprecate the matter as it deserved. But we are just told, and we learn it with much pride and pleasure, that our wise senators are cheated—neatly cheated, and made a laughing-stock of, like the Philadelphia tailors! Our best paper makers have vainly solicited the honor of supplying congress; their proposals could not be accepted; English paper only was good enough for that exalted body—and so English paper was contracted for—but we have now most humbly to apologize to Mr. Dougherty, and all else who might be aggrieved by our former remarks, in expressing our conviction that this paper, if supposed to come from England, must come from a district so called, but with the important word "New" placed

* Among these were the Gilpins, on the Brandywine, whose establishment for the manufacture of paper, we suppose must have cost between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and is said to be without a superior in the world, though several others of our paper makers manufacture goods equal to theirs, and have for several years made papers which, with the same advantage of age before using, would compare with any furnished from England, and at 25 per cent. less price than they can be sold at, in that country. Paper is a dear article in England, though exceedingly cheap in France, Germany, Italy, &c.

before it—being made by honest, "half-bred yankees," our countrymen, friends and brothers—long life to them," for it! I like the *fun* well; yet shall protest against it, as I formerly pledged myself, by repeating the declaration, that none of the members of congress shall receive the Register of me. If their secretary or clerk writes for it on paper stamped with a crown. "Let it take any shape but that," and the order shall be obeyed—a codfish or a *hoe-cake*, a yoke of oxen or a race-horse—any thing but a regal crown. We do not know who it is that has the contract to supply the paper, and, certainly, are without the shadow of a wish to injure him on account of this matter; but rather thank him for his patriotic management; yet we do not believe that even the senate, hitherto satisfied with the paper, and the price of it, will suffer their mortified feelings to carry them so far as to insult the majesty of the people by acting upon it—they will most likely be ashamed of what they have done, and "correct the procedure."

Foreign Intelligence.

From the National Gazette.

SPAIN.

Advices from Cadiz as late as the 15th of July have been received at Portsmouth, (N. H.) by a direct arrival from that city. The Cadiz newspapers furnish a splendid account of the celebration there on the 12th, of the event of the king's oath to observe the constitution, which was taken on the 9th, at Madrid, on the opening of the cortes. The inhabitants of Cadiz gave enthusiastic demonstrations of joy; the veteran troops, the national militia, and the mass of the citizens, fraternized fully, by singing in concert, patriotic airs, by processions, banquets, &c. All the houses were splendidly illuminated at night, and the streets filled with an immense concourse of people, who shouted equally in favor of the king and constitution. Riego, the partner of Quiroga in glory, was conducted in triumph to his quarters. No abatement of patriotic fervor would seem to have taken place, and the original spirit of order is observable even in the most animated of the popular celebrations.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a file of the Madrid paper, "the Gazette of the Government," as late as the 7th of July, inclusive. The contents have, on the whole, edified us exceedingly: they bespeak an astonishing activity and unanimity in the regeneration of the kingdom. All the decrees of the old cortes, tending particularly to adjust the ideas of the nation, and its administrative affairs, to the spirit and provisions of the constitution, have been received by the provisional government. Among those decrees, we remark, with satisfaction, that declaring Jovellanos to have deserved well of his country, and recommending his admirable treatise on the public economy of Spain to favor and attention. The one which provides that public employments are to be given only to citizens known to be lovers of the constitution, is also worthy of note. Every new decree expresses the motive or rationale of it. Sinecures are abolished, and regulations made to secure to the state the real services of its salaried officers of every description. It is prescribed that all persons holding offices in the provinces shall remain at their posts; and on no account leave their district without permission of the king; and that the absentees shall return at once, on pain of being dismissed. One of the objects sought to be accomplished, is the dispersion of the place-holders, who, at the same time, play the part of place-hunters at Madrid. Lancasterian schools, or, as they are called, elementary schools of mutual instruction, are established for the army. The decree on this subject provides that a commission to carry it into effect shall forthwith be named, and the schools be formed on a uniform plan accordant with the reason of the age, so as to spread among all classes of Spaniards the light and knowledge which their happiness and the public good require.

Supplements to the Government Gazette, of the 2d, 5th, and 6th of July, contain a history of the proceedings of the "Provisional Junta of the Cortes," whose function, under the constitution, is to determine the validity of the credentials, or powers of the deputies as such. The election scrutiny appears to have been exceedingly rigid, and conducted on sound principles. We observe that the bishop elect of Mechoacan, chosen as a deputy, wished to be rejected on account of deafness: but was turned over to the cortes themselves, for the decision of his case. During the sittings of the preparatory junta, some plaudits heard from the galleries, occasioned a strong expression of disapprobation from several of the members. One of them, the conde de Torreno, remarked that the *press* was open for applause or censure; to it might the people resort; the example of what resulted in France, from the interference of the galleries in their legislative assemblies, ought to serve as a warning. The rules of the former cortes, forbidding this irregularity, and ordering the immediate expulsion of any person who

gave signs of approbation or disapprobation, were ordered to be hung up within and at the entrance of the gallery, so that no one could plead ignorance of them.

The cortes were regularly installed on the 6th July. After the members had assembled, but before business was begun, a cry of "Long live Quiroga," was heard from the gallery of the hall. A distinguished deputy immediately reminded the house of the necessity of perfect decorum, adding that the glory of Quiroga required no such irregular testimony. Quiroga himself, who belongs to the cortes, rose and declared that his colleague was right, and that this was not the sort of applause which he coveted—"universal order was the first wish of his heart."

The installation consisted in the regular organization of this body, by the choice of a president, vice-president, and secretaries, and the administering the oaths prescribed to its officers and members. During this part of the proceedings all present, whether on the floor or in the galleries, remained standing. The member chosen president is don Josef de Espiga, archbishop elect of Seville. Quiroga is vice president. A committee of 22 members was appointed to acquaint the king with what had been done, and a message was dispatched to ascertain when he would be willing to receive the committee; the answer being—immediately,—they were ushered into his presence, and reported to the house, on their return, that his majesty had received them with "characteristic graciousness," and had fixed upon the 9th to open the session and take the oaths to the constitution. An extraordinary gazette was issued, by order of the king, proclaiming the installation, "the first solemn act destined to lead the Spanish nation to that height of prosperity to which it is called by its natural destinies, and which it may expect from the assemblage of its representatives."

In the course of the business of the day, the case of an absent deputy, chosen for South America, happening to be taken into consideration, a member, Moreno Guerra, took occasion "to reprobate the conduct of some generals who, in the war of South America, had not observed the religious obligation of treaties." He insisted upon "the necessity of proceeding loyally, according to perfect good faith, with the South Americans; of pursuing a frank, liberal conduct towards them, worthy of the Spanish nation."

Nothing in Spain has undergone a more striking transformation than "the Gazette of the Government." The numbers in our hands offer broad and very sagacious views of the condition and politics of the principal states of Europe; examine freely and particularly the distempered systems of England and France; translate the legislative debates of those countries; analyze and criticise works, both foreign and domestic, in science and literature, and, altogether, are composed in a manner that would do credit to the daily press of any people. Translations of Treatises on Political Economy, of Locke's Essay on Government, &c. are advertised in them. The number of the 7th of July enumerates and describes the scientific and literary societies of the U. States. It represents the American as the only community organized originally upon the principles of reason and nature; as advancing straight forward to its perfection, exempt from the necessity or the danger of violent revolutions. It assigns, with much acuteness and kindness, reasons for our seeming backwardness in scientific pursuits, and indicates certain of our establishments as "worthy of the dignity of man, and greatly honorable to the human race." We are told that the amicable and liberal dispositions displayed in these remarks are general in Spain. It is to be hoped that they will be, as far as events and realities may permit, reciprocated throughout the U. States.

NAPLES.

Another Revolution—The papers furnish us with particular accounts of a revolution which has been effected in the government of Naples. Like the late miraculous revolution in Spain, this has been accomplished instantaneously, unexpectedly, and with but little bloodshed. This event appears to have been brought about by the Muratists, who have been placed in the ministry. It will be seen by the articles below, that the constitution adopted at Naples, is in effect the same as the constitution of the Spanish cortes. It is stated in a Paris article, that after the insurrection broke out, two regiments of the line, who were sent to quell them, joined them.—The king, reposing confidence in a general, who had promised him to restore order, entrusted him with six regiments. When he arrived in the presence of the insurgents, he imitated Ney, and exclaimed, "Long live the Constitution."

The constitution which they desired, was one formed in the time of Murat, but which had never been carried into execution. Immediately after the defections above stated, the king declared that he would form a constitution in eight days. But the people would not consent to the delay. They sent a deputation to the king, requiring the consti-

tution of the cortes to be signed in 24 hours. His majesty immediately abdicated in favour of his son, who issued the proclamation which will be found below. This, however, did not give satisfaction; they insisted that the constitution should be immediately adopted, signed and proclaimed by the king himself. Subsequent advices, though not official, state that this demand was complied with. His majesty confirmed the promise made by his son, and pledged his faith to swear fidelity to the constitution before the provisional junta about to be formed, preparatory to his taking the oaths before a general parliament lawfully assembled.

The provisional junta is to consist of 20 members. No disposition to molest the royal family appeared. The old cockade of red has been supplanted by one of three colours, which the soldiers had mounted.

The Paris journals state, that among the new ministers is gen. Telanquiere, a distinguished officer under Murat.

All communication between Paris and Naples is cut off. In Paris the questions were, what part will Austria take? What will the holy alliance determine on?

A new ambassador had arrived at Paris from Naples, and a grand cabinet council was called immediately.

The French nation is perfectly tranquil in every department.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"The general wish of the kingdom of the two Sicilies for a constitutional government having manifested itself, we consent to this, of our full and entire will, and promise to publish the basis in the space of eight days.

"Till the publication of the constitution, the existing laws shall continue to be in vigor.

"Having thus satisfied the public wish, we order the troops to return to their corps, and every individual to his ordinary occupation.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

Naples, July 6.

On the same day, the king abdicated the throne, to his son Francis, who the next day issued the following proclamation:

"By virtue of the act dated yesterday, by which his majesty, our august father, has transmitted to us, with the unlimited clause of the Alter Ego, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminence and faculties, in the same manner as they can be exercised by his majesty.

"In consequence of the decision of his majesty to give a constitution to the state.

"Wishing to manifest our sentiments to all his subjects, and to second at the same time their unanimous wish.

"We have resolved to decree, and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The constitution of the kingdom of the two Sicilies shall be the same that was adopted for the kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his catholic majesty in March 1820, saving the modifications which the national representation constitutionally convoked, shall consider it suitable to propose, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the states of his majesty.

"2. We reserve to ourselves to adopt and make known all the arrangements which may be necessary to facilitate and accelerate the execution of the present decree.

"3. All our ministers and secretaries of state are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) "FRANCIS, Lt. Gen."

Naples, 7th July, 1820.

It appears from the intelligence contained in the foreign journals, that another revolution may be shortly looked for from Italy, where it seems a storm was gathering. Secret societies were at work, to bring about a new order of affairs. This state of things had alarmed the Austrian cabinet, and they had instructed the Austrian resident at Lesto Callenda, to allow no person without a passport to cross the Maggiore, even for an hour. In one of the secret societies there are said to be 200 officers, who formerly served under Bonaparte. It would be carrying speculation too far to say, which nation is next doomed to be revolutionized, although it would not surprise us if France should follow Italy, and the rest of Europe should follow France.

A singular paragraph, which has appeared in several of the German papers, excites lively attention from having been authorized by the respective Censures, and as yet remaining uncontradicted; it is an act of semi-officiality. The sense of it conveys—"That it is the opinion of the emperor of Russia, that the Holy Alliance has no power to interfere in the troubles or revolutions of any state, wherein the revolutionists do not attack the principles of legitimacy."

The chevalier Vassalli, accompanied by two respectable witnesses in favour of the queen, arrived at Dover on the 15th July. They are to be followed by several noblemen, and many distinguished officers, civil and military, who are to give testimony in the behalf of her majesty.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

In the house of commons on the 18th, (the day previous to the adjournment,) Mr. Buxton moved for papers that have come to the presidency relating to the burning or interment of Hindoo women with the remains of their husbands. Ordered.

Mr. Plunkett said, he had several Roman catholic petitions, but he should neither present them, nor bring forward any motion on the subject this session, owing to the embarrassing and momentous question which now agitated parliament and the public.

The royal proclamation has at length been issued, postponing the coronation until the royal will and pleasure be further signified thereon; and dismissing all persons, summoned for the first of August, from attendance on that day.

Bergami, it is said, had left Paris for London. His passports, as well as those of the other Italians, late in the suite of the queen, were filled up for Rome.

William Wilson and William McIntyre, have been convicted of the crime of high treason, at Glasgow, and sentenced to be hanged and beheaded. Several others are on trial for the same offence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 15.

The Queen's Plate.—Dr. Lushington regretted exceedingly that he did not see the noble secretary for foreign affairs in his place, as he had a question to put to him, of which he believed her majesty's solicitor general had given the noble lord notice. In 1808 his late majesty ordered a service of plate, which he presented to her then royal highness the princess of Wales; and her royal highness continued to use it from that time until 1814, when she went abroad; and at that period she deposited it, as her private property, with Mr. Mash, of the lord chamberlain's office. On her recent return, she applied for it, when she was informed by the lord chamberlain she could not have it, as it was the property of the crown, and he had official documents to shew it. Little did her majesty expect that these nice points of law would be resorted to, to deprive her, not only of what was necessary to her dignity, but to her comfort. In addition to all the insults she had suffered, her majesty had to complain of this last, the most despicable of all. He knew this must have been the act of ministers, and he trusted they would not deny it; yet he believed the whole of this transaction could not be known to his majesty's confidential advisers. If they were cognizant of it, this last case and pitiful attempt to annoy her majesty, shewed a lamentable difference between their profession and practice. He concluded by moving an humble address to his majesty for copies of all communications which had passed with the lord chamberlain's office relative to the service of plate which was given to her majesty by the late king.

Mr. Vansittart thought he had reason to complain of the hon. gentleman in thus taking the house by surprise. It was true that there was such a service of plate presented to the princess of Wales by the late king, for her use, when her majesty was at Kensington palace, but that plate was the property of the crown. Had the hon. gentleman condescended to communicate to him his intention of bringing on this subject, he might have been prepared to answer him. The house also had a right to expect some notice; and therefore, he trusted the hon. gentleman would withdraw his motion now, and mention it again on Monday.

Dr. Lushington had no wish to take the house by surprise, but at this late period of the session no time was to be lost. He would, however, with the leave of the house, withdraw his motion, and let it be considered as a notice for Monday. The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

In the house of commons, July 14, a petition was presented from Olivia Serres. She stated herself to be the legitimate daughter of the late duke of Cumberland; that she possessed a document to prove the solemnization of a marriage between her mother (who was Julia Wilmot, the daughter of the late Dr. Wilmot) and the late duke of Cumberland, the brother of George III. in the year 1767. The duke had subsequently married another lady, on account of which his marriage with the petitioner's mother was concealed. From this cause, the petitioner, who was born in 1772, had been deprived of property which should have descended to her. She stated that she possessed a document with the sign manual of his late majesty, acknowledging the validity of the marriage of her mother. The petition was laid on the table.

Letters from Venice of June 18, announce that "the pacha of Scutari" set off June 3, from Scutari, at the head of 20,000 men, 5000 of whom were cavalry, against Ali Pacha, towards Joannina.

A letter from Rome of June 17, says the troops of the grand seignor had entered Salona, the ancient Ampasae, which is in the government of Ali Pacha; and that Ali on receiving the news, marched with great rapidity, entered the city by surprise, put the inhabitants to the sword, and gave the city up to be

sacked by his troops. It is added that Turkish fleets had made its appearance near Corfu. An interview had taken place between Ali Pacha and Sir Thor. Maitland. The former demands that "stipulations which date from the time of the Venetian republic," which prohibit the Turkish fleets from navigating the Adriatic and Ionian seas, shall be maintained. Sir T. Maitland declined answering the question. *Boston pap.*

MOROCCO.

This empire is in great commotion. Muley Soliman, now upwards of eighty years of age, is no longer capable of managing the fiery temper of the Moors and Arabs, and he has been compelled to fly from province to province by bands of robbers and rebels which hold the passes of the mountains, and have produced the greatest disorder. The force of the Emperor of Morocco was once very formidable, and in the prime of life he governed with great skill and prudence—but he has lived too long, and his sons and relations it is supposed have instigated this revolt. Morocco has no naval force of consequence—a few old gun boats, and a frigate or two are falling to pieces at Larache, and the empire has no seamen. It will be difficult to restore order among these Moors, if the disaffection has spread to any extent. *National Advocate.*

MEXICO.

The Havana Noticioso of the 19th ult. contains the proclamation of the viceroy of Mexico, dated the 31st of May, promulgating the constitution, and informing the public that on that day, himself and all the authorities in that capital would take the oath to the same; and enjoining the other authorities in the different parts of that kingdom to perform that solemn act, and to put the constitution into immediate operation.

Madrid, June 29.

The expedition destined to the colonies, which has been fitted out at Cadix, is on the point of sailing. It consists of a frigate and twelve smaller vessels of war, having on board commissioners for the government of Terra-Firma, Lima, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. Most of them are young naval captains, charged with important communications from the Spanish government to the intelligents.

United States and France.

Extracts of letters received by a commercial house in Charleston, S. C.

"*Rover, July 8.*
It appears that the French government will adopt the same system of commerce with the United States that exists between them and England.

Till now there is no duty imposed on American vessels; which is a proof that the French government will speedily conclude a treaty advantageous to both countries. There will be a committee of commercial men appointed to digest a plan, and it is expected it will be concluded by the month of September. When the news of the new law reached France, cotton advanced three sous, but, on account of the new duty imposed on American vessels, it has become dull, and is expected will decline."

Another Extract.

"Havre, July 8.

In my last letter, I gave you the hope of seeing the contention between the French and American governments amicably settled; I said so without reflecting that this law, hastily imposed, was a kind of provocation, and the dignity of your government and national honor asked for a quick retaliation.

The counsel of the state had resolved to impose the duty of retaliation to 100 francs per ton on American vessels which will reach our ports after the 10th inst. The royal decree was to receive the signature, and we hoped every day the appearance of it; but yesterday it was announced that the American ambassador had asked and obtained of the goodness of his majesty that the duty of retaliation would not take place before the 15th July; and reciprocally he promised in the name of the American government, that the duties on the tonnage which could be imposed on the French vessels set out from France without knowing the law would be reimbursed.

After this the American vessels can reach our harbour till the 15th inst. without paying the duty of retaliation, fixed at 100f. per ton."

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with *Professional and Miscellaneous Books*, from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office. Aug. 16.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 13.

In taking a view of the transactions of men, it is matter of surprise to observe how seldom we profit by the experience of others. A skilful mariner will carefully avoid the shoals, and rocks, and whirlpools which have proved fatal to other navigators, and thus conduct his vessel safely into his intended port: but in the common occurrences of life the advantages which might be obtained from an observance of the conduct and misfortunes of others, are almost totally neglected—each individual seems desirous of profiting in no school but his own. We see this remark verified daily. This defect in the constitution of our nature is common alike to individuals and to communities; and in no instance perhaps does this improvidence open the door to more distress and ruin than in the neglect to provide for the extinguishment of fires. Distressing accounts of the ravages of this destructive element, are frequently conveyed to us; but we still remain totally unprepared to resist even its weakest attack. If a fire were to originate in one of our central buildings, even though it were discovered almost at its commencement, no human effort could arrest its progress; in one hour our little village would be but a heap of smoking ruins. It is uncommon to find a place so totally unprepared as this is for such an event; the water even can be obtained but at springs at the distance of a quarter or half a mile, and any person who ever saw the raging of a fire would know that such a supply could be of little service. Our citizens should stir themselves, before the enemy is at the door they should be prepared to meet him. Promptly we should devise means, and promptly we should execute them; and not sleep in security until the devouring element has poured destruction over us. Our commissioners have passed an ordinance requiring a ladder to be provided for each house; but a ladder can be of little use, while we are destitute of the means of applying water. As a most effectual provision for resisting the progress of fire, the well in the public square should be repaired, and not one but two good pumps be put into it, and fire buckets, fire hooks and an engine should be provided. If our commissioners do not possess the power to make these provisions, let them call a meeting of the citizens without loss of time; it cannot be that they will refuse their assent to so necessary an expenditure, particularly when it will not exceed eight or nine hundred dollars. We hope this subject will not be suffered to sleep, until something effectual be done.

In the communication of X in our last number, in a part of the edition, an error escaped in the price of a fire engine at Philadelphia; it should have been 250 dollars.

CONVENTION.

The subject of a convention, no doubt, will be brought before the legislature at the next session. It seems to have excited considerable interest among our western brethren, and uncommon means have been taken to convince the people of its necessity. The great champion for the measure, who figured in the senate at the last session, unfortunately for them will not be a member of the next; and we, who think that a convention is unnecessary, and are willing to live under the constitution in its present form, have also to regret the absence of some of those who effectually showed its inutilty, and stopped the torrent of innovation. We do not pretend to assert that there are no imperfections in the constitution, or that it is a perfect instrument, but we are opposed to innovations; for experience shows, that when we commence, it is uncertain where we will stop. At the time that the constitution was formed, no one will pretend that we had not as great men as we have at present. While this is acknowledged, it may be said that government, like the arts and sciences, is progressive—while we freely admit this, yet it is a fact, that it is also subject to degeneracy. We are somewhat like the girl who, on being told by her father, that if she married she would do well, but that if she remained single she would do better; she replied, that she was satisfied with doing well, and would leave it to others to do better. We have tried the constitution—the innovators may, perhaps,

and only perhaps, make it more perfect; but we are satisfied with it as it is, we view it as a sacred bequest of the heroes of the revolution, and shall always approach it with the utmost sanctity, and, as far as is in our power, endeavour to preserve its principles pure, and its provisions unaltered and unadulterated.

Cape Fear Recorder.

In the above article the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder has taken a ground in opposition to a convention, which we should not have supposed any editor in the United States would have considered tenable. Such a policy may suit the genius and disposition of the people of China; but never can be adopted by the enterprising and free-born sons of an enlightened republic. That we had many great and good men at the time the constitution was formed, no one can be disposed to deny; the rich inheritance they have transmitted to us is a brilliant testimony of the fact; but it is also a fact equally uncontrovertible, that we have now many great and good men, firmly attached to the liberties their fathers fought for, and who also possess the additional advantage of having for forty years tested the goodness, and consequently of observing the defects of the constitution which the founders of our freedom formed as it were out of chaos.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder acknowledges that there are errors in the constitution; but he is opposed to improvement, because "experience shows that when we commence, it is uncertain where we will stop." As well might this plea have been alleged to arrest the progress of the revolution. But the great men who lived in that ungenerous age when our constitution was formed, were not limited by such narrow views; determined to meliorate their condition, they boldly rushed forward, unappalled by the consideration that they should not know "where to stop." Nothing is more certain than that perfection in government, as well as in the arts and sciences, must be arrived at by a series of gradations; and the limited perception of man does not qualify him to say, thus far shall the march of improvement proceed, and no farther.

We cannot see the force of the comparison which the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder has introduced into his piece. The girl, in pursuing the choice she had made, fulfilled the intention of Providence; but Providence never intended, that we should set ourselves down in indolent inactivity, without attempting any improvement of our moral or social faculties.

"We have tried the constitution"—and found it defective; to alter it we conceive would be to amend it. We cannot participate in the fears of the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, that the degeneracy of the present age would endanger our liberties if we were to call a convention. Some writers have asserted, that every age has degenerated; from Adam to Noah, and from Noah to the present day, degeneracy has marked the steps of erring man. But will a comparison of one age of the world with a succeeding age warrant such a conclusion? Should we not find rather that the darkness which covered the world like a thick cloud has been gradually diminishing, until a degree of brightness gilds the horizon? Let us then believe that we still have "great men;" men whose minds are enlightened by the light of experience, and whose hearts glow with a warm and ennobling patriotism, and who would touch the "sacred bequest of the heroes of the revolution," only to enrich it. We are deeply impressed with the importance and value of the liberty which we inherit, and shall strenuously endeavour to preserve the principles of our revolution pure and unadulterated; but do not desire to consider it like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. Equal representation is the life and soul of republican institutions; but does the charter of our liberties secure this blessing to us? Well may the Wilmington editor say he is satisfied with the constitution as it is, while his section of the country has twice the weight it is justly entitled to. But such an assumption of power is in opposition to the spirit of our constitution, and we consider the present apportionment of our representation as a foul blot on this instrument, a stain which it is incumbent on us to re-

move. It was not the intention of the framers of our constitution, that this inequality should exist; and short of such an amendment we shall not be contented to stop. It is a degree of perfection we must arrive at, and inactivity in its accomplishment would indicate a want of that spirit which actuated our fathers in the achievement of our independence.

CONVENTION.—The grand jury of Rutherford have presented the existing mode of representation as grievously injurious to the people of that county. They recommend to the citizens of North-Carolina to use every means in their power to urge the propriety of calling a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution of the state. Let all the counties which are interested in the accomplishment of this measure take the same, or similar means to make their sentiments known, and there is little doubt but the result will be favourable to the cause of liberty. The voice of the people must be heard—it will not be disregarded.

Payetteville Gaz.

In the first page of this paper will be found an article on American Manufacture, which was copied from Niles' Weekly Register. Since the article was in type we have received the National Intelligencer, which contains the following note to the editors:

Gentlemen.—We have seen in the Aurora of the 3d inst. an extract from Niles' Weekly Register, on the subject of supplying congress with English letter paper, which we consider it a duty we owe to the members of congress, and the public at large, as well as to ourselves, to notice.

The whole statement, as far as we are concerned, or our knowledge extends, is false. The contract made with the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house, for stationary, specifies, particularly, that American letter paper shall be furnished, and it always has been, except in a very few instances. We have, consequently, had no inducement to mark our paper with the royal crown, or British lion, and have never put these or any other mark of foreign manufacture upon it. The only mark on the letter paper furnished under the contract, is "M. & K. New York."

We trust Mr. Niles will contradict the statement referred to, and take our word; if he does not, we can prove the truth of it to his entire satisfaction.

It is true, he does not appear as the fabricator of this article of domestic manufacture; but, in his zeal to find fault with congress, he has suffered himself to be duped by the ignorance or malice of some gentleman who has other objects in view than merely to strengthen the "good cause."

DAVIS & FORCE.

Washington, Sept. 4.

Charles S. West, esq. lately a clerk in the bank of the United States, has been appointed Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Fayetteville, in the place of R. W. Latimer, esq. resigned. Phil. pap.

It is said that the late cashier of this branch of the U. States' Bank, is deficient 26,000 dollars in the settlement of his account.

Deficit of the late Treasurer of Virginia.—We learn from Richmond, (says a Petersburg paper) that upon a careful examination of the late treasurer's books and papers, it appears that his actual deficiency is upwards of one hundred and thirty six thousand dollars!

The yellow fever still exists in Philadelphia, but the address of the Board of Health of the 3d inst. does not represent it as very alarming. The following statement has been submitted by the board as the present state of the disease:

"There are four cases of Malignant Fever, at this time, in the city, one of which is in the third, another in the fifth day of the disease, two are this moment reported, and there is also one convalescent. In the city hospital there are five patients, one only of which is under medical treatment, and is not considered as dangerously ill—the others are all convalescent."

From the present very favourable prospect, there is a strong probability that the present week will present a declension of the disease."

Baltimore, August 28.

An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning, about 8 o'clock, by the criminals confined in the penitentiary to make their escape. Some of them succeeded in getting over an inner wall, but were shot down by the guards in endeavoring to escape over the outer wall. One man was shot in two places

and has since expired; another it is said will not survive; and several others have been severely wounded. The plan of escape appears to have been entered into by a large number of the criminals. The active and determined fire of the guards prevented the execution of it. Not one has escaped.

Baltimore, August 30.

About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, the barrel mill of the Bellona Powder Mills near this city blew up; and immediately after the granary, which forced in the end of the powder mill, in which was a large quantity of unfinished powder, and blew off the roof of the packing mill, in which were seventy kegs of powder; fortunately none of the powder in either of these buildings exploded, as the total destruction of a dwelling in the neighbourhood would have been accomplished; as it is, the building is much injured. By this accident James Kelly, Owen O'Neill and William Logue were killed, and mangled in a shocking manner; the latter, Mr. Logue, was blown at least three hundred yards from the mill, and it was several hours before any of his remains were found, and these in detached pieces, scattered in many directions. Thomas Foller was dreadfully wounded, and was not expected to survive. Edward Guine-man was severely burnt and his thigh broken. Fortunately the rest of the workmen were absent from the mill at the time of the explosion.

Charleston, (S. C.) August 25.

A letter from Society Hill, dated 10th inst. says:—"During the present week we have had the greatest destruction of crops on the Pee Dee that has been known here for a number of years; many planters have lost the whole of their crops; some who were about to send down corn in a boat that leaves here to-day, have declined doing so, under the impression that it would be worth more here than in town. The river commenced falling last evening."

It is painful to announce that the late fresh has made sweeping destruction on the Pee Dee. From Chat-ham to tide water, few, if any plantations have escaped damage; many are totally swept of their present crops, numbers have lost from 50 to 100, and some as high as 200 bags of cotton, and corn, &c. in proportion, together with cattle and other live stock. It is believed that half a million of dollars would not repair all the losses on Pee Dee.

Pee Dee Gazette, 23d ult.

Counterfeit Notes.—Notes on the bank of Cape-Fear, of Five and Ten dollars, have been in circulation in this place for several days past. They are so well executed, both as to engraving, devices and signatures, that they easily elude the detection even of persons who are in the habit of dealing largely in money of that bank. One of them of five dollars, is now in our hands, and we see nothing in it upon which to found a suspicion of its being spurious but the color of the paper, which is of a reddish cast—whereas that of the genuine notes of the same bank, is uncommonly white before they become soiled by circulation—and this note which is dated "Wilmington, N. C. 1st Jan. 1814," is so little soiled that we should judge it had passed through but very few hands. We may, perhaps, be able to say in a week or two, who first put them in circulation here.

Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 31.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

The ship of the line, North-Carolina, now on the stocks at our navy yard, is in complete readiness and, it is understood, will be launched next Thursday morning.

Expert Driving.—The following is one of the most remarkable instances of presence of mind that we ever heard of:

As one of the stages belonging to Mr. Powell, was on the way from Utica to Albany, about two weeks since, and was on the point of turning a curve of the road, which was dug from the edge of the bank of the river, (a short distance below Palatine Bridge) on the summit of a hill, and very narrow, it was met by a large six horse team, which was passing diagonally across the road, in order to ascend the hill with less difficulty. The horses in the stage were going at a round trot, and came in contact with those of the large waggon on the lower side, and in such a manner that it was impossible for the driver to stop the horses quick enough to prevent the stage interlocking with the large waggon, and inevitably be overturned down the bank of the river, which was very steep, and descending about thirty feet. At this juncture the driver very promptly wheeled his leaders, gave them the whip, and drove

in a straight line down the bank into the river, which at this place was quite shallow. This act, in all probability, saved the lives of the passengers and the horses. Maj. Gen. Scott, of the U. S. army, who was one of the passengers, immediately presented him with five dollars, as a reward for his great resolution of mind, and skill as a driver.

Utica Patriot.

Naval.—A general court martial, convened on board the U. S. ship Independence, on the 8th day of May last, for the trial of Philander A. J. P. Jones, of the U. S. Navy. The court decided that the said Jones be cashiered; which sentence has been approved by the president of the United States, and has been carried into effect accordingly.

Boston Patriot.

Portland, (Maine) Aug. 29.

The public mind was considerably agitated on Sunday last, by reason of an inquest which was summoned to examine the body of a soldier, recently interred from the garrison at this post. We understand that their verdict tends to the implication of the officer of the day in acts of severity beyond the limits of his power.

We forbear to say more on this unfortunate affair, as an investigation will be had before the proper tribunal.

Argus.

Springfield, (Mass.) Aug. 2.

Two Headed Snake.—A singularly extraordinary snake was recently killed in Monson. It was first discovered basking in the sun, and after much exertion, although his astonishing agility baffled for a considerable time his pursuers' efforts, was taken. It measured two feet in length, had two heads and two legs. The legs were nearly three inches long, were placed about four inches from the heads, and appeared well calculated to assist the animal in running.

Bad Times!—A seign of a parish church within 100 miles of Stafford, (E.) complaining of the hardness of the times, said that he had only dug two graves within the last fortnight!

NOTICE.

THE Seats in the Church will be rented on Saturday next, the 16th instant, at eleven o'clock, for one year from and after that date. The punctual attendance of those who wish to rent seats is requested.

By order of the Trustees.

Hillsborough, Sept. 11.

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough.

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32-41

Valuable Property FOR SALE

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to us by Warner Williams, to ensure the payment of certain debts therein expressed, we shall offer for sale at public auction, in the town of Milton, on Thursday the 5th of October next, the following property:

The life estate of the said Williams in a certain tract of land lying on the north side of Dan river, in the county of Caswell, two miles above the town of Milton, containing 612 acres; this tract is very valuable, as well on account of its fertility as its contiguity to the Milton market.

A Lot on High street, in the town of Milton, containing 134 feet front, commodiously situated for the residence of a private family, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling house, with the necessary out houses.

A Tenement of 22 1/2 feet front, on Main street, opposite Richard Ogilby's tavern, on which is a convenient office.

Also, seven likely Negroes.

The sale to continue from day to day, until the above property is sold, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the debts enumerated in the said deed of trust.

John E. Lewis,
Fielding L. Williams,
Trustees.

Sept. 5. 32-42

LOST OR MISLAIN

A NOTE of hand for sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, drawn by John Wilson in favour of Samuel Hancock, with John Berry as witness. The note was dated in March, 1819, payable one day after date. All persons are forewarned trading for said note as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

Samuel Hancock.

Sept. 12. 32-34

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

Sept. 6.

From the Plough Boy.

THE SABBATH MORN.

Callous the wretch, to sense and feeling lost,
Who does not love the silent Sabbath morn,
When all the busy crowd, that through the week

Have toil'd, and jarr'd and vex'd themselves
For pelf,

Of honour, or the bubble Fame, are still!
When no rude noise of axe or hammer breaks
Upon the ruffled ear; and vulgar souls

Forego their clam'rous rage and blasphemy,
That wound the delicate and pious mind!

When the fierce demagogue, with foul design,
Pretending to the patriot's lofty name,
His unsuspecting country to betray,

Forgets awhile his trade of noise and strife,
And mingles with devotion's peaceful throng!

When Envy's brow, divested of its scowl,
Assumes a momentary placid smile,
And Malice loses, in the holy calm,

The sneer that marks her hell's own favorite
child!

When 'tis not man alone that tranquil feels,
And soars above the base-born things of time,
But o'er the verdant field, the patient ox

Roves unmolested, feeding where he will,
Or lays him down beneath some cooling shade,
And seems, in contemplative mood, to soar

Above the brute, to him that dwells on high!
When sweeter seems, than on a day profane,
The music of the birds, whose cheering notes

Proclaim the glory and the power of God!
And when the murmurs of the lone cascade,
Or bubbling brook, that runs through fields

and groves,

Fall on the ear with more than soothing sounds!

When o'er the sweet serene the distant bell
Murmurs a tone that speaks of heavenly things,
And calls, to bend before Jehovah's shrine,

The saints who love his name, who live in faith,
That they shall see him face to face, and share
His smile eternal, when the grave has claim'd

Their mortal relics, perishing and pale!

Live on in faith, ye pious; falter not:
For happy is your state, if aught below
Be happy. If on this hallow'd morn

I join you not, 'tis that I deem the grove,
The garden or the field in bloom array'd,
Fit places all, where God's own hand is seen,

In every spire, and flower and leaf, to raise
To him the voice of gratitude and love!

And yet, while still the bell is tolling on,
I love to see the hoary-headed man,
Tott'ring with age, the matron with her train

Of rosy boys and girls; the beautiful
And blooming, modest maid; the graceful
youth,

With virtuous pride elate, filling the walk
That leads to any earthly fame, wherein
Jehovah's name is praised; be it the fan

Of Catholic or Protestant; they alike
In heaven's all-seeing and all-loving eye
Are cherish'd.—'Tis *Bigamy*, the monster

Stain'd with blood, that bids them here be alien
To each other, though each be laboring,
With honest zeal, to reach the same bright

sphere

Of everlasting innocence and joy!

O! may this morn be ever fraught with peace:
May consolation on its wings be brought
To all who droop with grief or sorrow's load;

May they revive in their Creator's smile,
Nor sink beneath their complicated woes
Like willows bending to the angry blast,

That strips them bare, or rudely bends them
down!

H. H. Jr.

August 6, 1820.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(Continued.)

At the period of the receipt of the letter published on Saturday, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone had given notice of a motion on the subject of the princess, for the 4th. Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, said that it was not necessary to say any thing on the topic, till Mr. Johnstone's motion was brought forward.

The report alluded to by her royal highness, as having been sent to her by Lord Sidmouth, referred to her letter to the prince regent, on the subject of the restrictions which were placed on her intercourse with her daughter; and submitted "that the intercourse between her royal highness and the princess Charlotte should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint." This intercourse was limited first to once a week and subsequently to once in two weeks.

On the 4th of March, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone's motion came on; it consisted of two resolutions, which called for all the documents, relating to all the charges which have been directly or indirectly imputed to her royal highness. A debate took place with closed doors, strangers having been excluded from the gallery; the result of which was the complete admission, on the part of Lord Castlereagh, of the innocence of her royal highness, and an acknowledgment that the production of the documents and papers in question was not necessary to establish the fact. The motion of Mr. Johnstone was in consequence negatived without a division.

Soon after the long suppressed "Book" made its appearance, and put an end to all those doubts which the previous mystery that had hung about the transactions it unfolded was calculated to excite.—Addresses of congratulation were received by the princess from all quarters, in which the greatest indignation and abhorrence was expressed "against the foul and detestable conspiracy, which, by perjured and suborned traducers" had been carried on against her life and honour. But while this spirit so generally pervaded all ranks, there were those who were still disinclined to acquiesce in all that was urged in favour of her royal highness's innocence.—She was still an exile from the British court, and sustained all that prejudice which such a situation was naturally calculated to produce. The restrictions too as to her intercourse with her daughter were likewise continued, and she had only occasionally the happiness of enjoying her society.—Her royal highness still continued her benevolent pursuits, and in the exercise of private good to obtain a consolation for her public wrongs. Under the regency a proposal was made to her, by the ministers, to accept of an allowance of 50,000*l.* per annum; but she declined accepting more than 35,000*l.* which provision she has since enjoyed.

In 1814, her royal highness having then but few inducements to remain in a country where she was constantly exposed to indignity, quitted England with a small retinue, and by travel endeavoured to divert her mind from the contemplation of circumstances which were eminently calculated to produce pain. In this way she visited all that was worthy of observation in Europe and Asia, and then fixed her residence on the borders of lake Como, from whence she occasionally made excursions to other places. Of her estate in this romantic retreat she afterwards disposed, and proceeded to Pesaro, a town in Italy, within about 130 miles of Rome, where she now retains some property. In 1816, she was apprized of the marriage of the princess Charlotte, and in the following year, had the painful intelligence communicated to her of the death of her beloved and amiable daughter, whose loss was not less afflicting to her feelings than it was to the nation over which, had she lived, she was destined to govern. Her royal highness had now fewer inducements than ever to return to England, and she continued to seek, by occasional changes from place to place on the continent, a relief from the melancholy by which she was assailed. During these excursions rumours were circulated, that the conduct of her royal highness was utterly at variance with that dignity and purity, which was calculated to reflect honour upon herself, or upon the high rank in which she was placed.

In the month of February 1819, paragraphs were inserted in some of the English Journals, stating that a gentleman of eminence at the Chancery bar, had set out from England on a most extraordinary mission; the object being to announce to her royal highness that her conduct was to be the subject of minute investigation. One of the paragraphs concluded with these words:—"It must be evident that the reports which have long been in circulation, and which recent events are said to render more striking, loudly call for enquiry." We then, as we do now, strongly deprecate the circulation of such slanders upon mere idle rumor; and we again say, that the remembrance of the daughter's virtues, as well as the elevated rank to which this illustrious individual has now arrived, ought to secure to the parent the indulgence that is extended to the most humble individual not to be declared guilty without a fair and impartial trial.

In the month of June following, fresh paragraphs made their appearance, and it was then announced that the Chancery barrister before alluded to, had returned from the continent, and brought with him such incontestible evidence of the improper conduct of the princess of Wales, as rendered it highly probable that the matter would be brought before parliament, for the purpose of grounding upon it some legislative measure.

By letters received in England, from the princess, shortly after the death of the king, she appears to have been perfectly aware of the renewed machinations of her enemies.—In one dated Marseilles, Dec. 26th, 1819, she says, "My traducers and enemies of England, have held a secret inquisition at Milan, through the means of spies and my old servants, who have been sent from the house for bad conduct. A Mr. C. Mr. P. a

col. B. and lord S. have been making all sorts of inquiry into my private conduct."

The following extract of a letter from the queen, dated at Rome, 16th March, 1820, contains an interesting detail of facts respecting her treatment by foreign powers, previous to her setting out for England:

"During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous behaviour of Mr. Ompteda (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character) one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relative the Margravine of Baden, and the Margravine of Bareuth; the shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna, and I took that road with the flattering hope that the emperor would protect me. Arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had received in Lombardy; this was refused me, and a new insult was offered. The emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit.—Lord Stewart, the English ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there [as it is the custom of foreign ambassadors to receive their princesses into their houses, when travelling] absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian government so much influenced by the English ministers, I sold my villa on the lake Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman estates. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda; but from the moment I became queen of England, all civility ceased. Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much influenced since that period by the baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda deceased. The baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as queen, which was granted to me as princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British government announcing me as queen.—My messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the court of Turin.

"Last year, in the month of September [I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the countess Oldi.] I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the king of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham, at Lyons, as the direct road laid through Turin.—I wrote myself to the queen of Sardinia, informing her, that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons, as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito. I received no answer to this letter. The post-master at Bronio, the small post town, near the country villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post horses; in consequence of this refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult.—Mr. Hill excused himself upon the plea of its being a misunderstanding, and told me that post horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin at night, and only to stop and change horses, but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night, in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post town (where I should have passed the night) till 5 in the morning; when by going through Turin I might have reached it by 10 o'clock at night. Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquaint the high personages, of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the spring. I addressed a note to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito: No notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the prefect of Lyons, met with like contempt; in fact, from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the governors and prefects, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it. Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France. I have now written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of England, and that orders be given to all British ambassadors, minis-

ters, and consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the queen of England, and after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the house of commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to receive further insult. I have also demanded that a palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham house, Marlborough house, or any other palace is refused me, I shall take a house in the country till my friends can find a palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the proper arrangements for that purpose."

The occurrences which took place on the arrival of the queen in England, have been so recently before our readers, that we have not room to detail them here.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Imprisonment for debt is one of the useless institutions transmitted to us from our ancestors; and the continuance of this barbarous and cruel custom rests more on the sanction which it receives from the practice of ages, than on a conviction of its real usefulness. No man in the full possession of his reasoning faculties will deny, that the evil resulting from this system exceeds the good more than a hundred fold; indeed it is seldom that any good results from it, unless the gratification of revengeful and malignant passions be considered as such. In this day of reform, our legislators should turn their attention to this subject, and devise ways by which the ends of justice may be more perfectly obtained.

Many essays on this important subject have appeared in different parts of the union. A writer in the Bee, published at Hudson, N. Y., has very feelingly expressed himself; and concludes his well-written essay with the following cogent remarks:—

"There are some few arguments, such as they are, that may be advanced in favour of this cruel mockery upon the nobility of man. And I mean to examine them thoroughly and candidly.

"The first one is, that a person's body may be considered as his property, and taken in payment of debts, when no other property is found. Then why is it not sold at public vendue, like other property? The truth is a man's body is a kind of property that he never pledges to pay debts with. He is never supposed to contract debts upon the security of his own person. He has no right to do so. Such a disposal of one's being is expressly or at least implicitly forbidden in that religion we all profess to venerate. But we need not stop to analyze this flimsy argument. It amounts to nothing and deserves not to be noticed.

"Another argument is, that a person may be imprisoned as a punishment for violating the promise which he has made to pay. But if he has not the means of paying he has broken no promise.—He engages to pay if he can—he cannot control events, and none but a madman wishes to do so. Or is it true indeed that every one upon such an occasion is supposed to undertake to control events for years to come and to perform at all events, whether the thing is possible or not? and to consider himself guilty for not doing what is wholly out of his power to do? Does he indeed stipulate to be guilty without committing a crime? Ridiculous! this argument is just about as satisfactory as the other was, and neither is worth a serious refutation.

"Another reason that may be assigned for imprisoning the insolvent debtor is, that it tends to make people more careful and to prevent their running into debt.

"This we shall find to be quite as sophistical as the others were. In the first place the creditor is no less anxious to dispose of his property than the debtor is to purchase it. And again, who is there, that ever gives credit upon the consideration of being authorised to imprison the body of the debtor, in case no property is found to liquidate the demand? And if any one should do so, what satisfaction would it be to him?—The fact is none ever gives credit upon such a consideration. And if any one should be known to act from such unhallowed motives, would he not be stigmatised for his baseness and booted from society? And if imprisonment forms no part of the consideration upon which credit is originally given, why is the party allowed to resort to it? We deem this question unanswerable.

"We have noticed the arguments which the negative side of this question affords. And we think we have done it with candor. Such are the reasons for this long prevalent custom, whose venerable aspect seems to frown upon every attempt to approach it. Covered with the moss and the rust of antiquity, it looks awful and forbidding at a distance, but when we approach and anatomise it and become familiar with its internal structure, we find it rotten to the centre, and a loathsome thing fit only to be cast out of community.

"But again, if imprisonment for debt is calculated to make the buyer more cautious, then, by parity of reasoning, the abolition of it would make the seller more cautious. Were this practice abolished less credit would be given perhaps, and consequently less suing would be done. Fewer vexatious laws suits would be put in operation to harass the poor man and to fill the pockets of a host of wooden headed lawyers that infest our country as grievously as an army of locusts.

"I am sanguine that no sensible person will think of approbating the practice of which we are speaking, upon any other grounds than that of mere expediency. Many an honest and well meaning man, may think perhaps that all circumstances considered it is best the practice should be continued. But let us not forget that the plea of expediency cannot be allowed in any case whatever as a justification, or for the least palliation for doing what is wrong.

"We all profess to acquiesce in the doctrine not to do evil that good may come. This principle of action is of universal application. He who gave it to us, treats none as criminals unless they are really and personally so. Nor have we any right to treat any one as a criminal unless he is really so.

"Let the insolvent debtor be indicted for swindling. And if he is proved to be guilty of fraud in secreting his property, then let him be punished to the extent of the law. But do not punish the innocent indiscriminately with the guilty.

"None can venerate our system of common law more profoundly than I do. It commands my general approbation. But here is a place upon which we may lay our finger and say it is defective. Here is an inconsistency that ought to be rectified by some statute regulation. Let this be done. Let it be no longer said that a man may be imprisoned because he is poor, for six months or a year, while if he had been actually guilty of stealing, he would not have been imprisoned more than thirty days!"

ANECDOTE.

During the American war, whilst col. Burgoine commanded in Cork, he saw a corpulent soldier among the spectators on the parade, whom he addressed as follows: "Who are you sir? You must be drilled twice a day to bring down your corporation; who are you, sir?" "Please your honour, (replied Pat) I am, sir, the skeleton of the 5th regiment of foot, which has just marched over from America." The fact was so;—for such was the carnage of that disastrous war, that only the fat soldier and capt. Wall returned to Europe, out of a full regiment landed in America.

POINTED PUNS.

The following neat and novel toasts were drank at Shawnee Town, in Illinois, on the 4th of July last:

The Fair Sex.—Though partial to no particular state but that of matrimony, they are always ready to promote union and good feelings.

Agriculture.—May the honest man who puts his hand to the plough never have his soul harrowed with care.

Domestic Manufactures.—While our men make good husbands—our women good wives—our children good citizens—and our citizens good soldiers, we fear no foreign competition.

The Tars of Columbia, who paid all our debts to John Bull, by boarding him for nothing.

The Times.—Though hard times are plenty—and hard money scarce, let us not complain while we have whiskey for our friends, and gunpowder for our enemies.

Desperate Punning.—A plain spoken gentleman being asked his opinion as to a compromise between two parties on a certain question, replied, that conciliation and concession might do wonders; but if one party was determined to be dogmatical, and the other categorical, the matter must end in worrying and scratching.